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Missouri Area Labor Trends

Data Month January 1989

A Monthly Review of Missouri Labor Market Information

Missouri Labor Market Review

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Missouri unemployment increased seasonally in January. The state's unemployment rate increased by a percentage point from December to 6.5 percent in January, about a typical increase for the month. Total employment experienced a seasonal drop, decreasing by 22,900 to 2,412,800. This decrease appears to be somewhat larger than the usual seasonal decline for January.

These data reflect the introduction of a new method for estimating statewide employment and unemployment. This method is described on page 16, and a table of revised historical data is shown on page 17.

Much of January's increase in unemployment can be traced to the construction industry, which experienced a substantial increase in claims for unemployment insurance. Claims increases wee also noted in electrical and electronic equipment and other manufacturing industries. Smaller increases occurred in the transportation, trade, and service industry groups.

Nonfarm payroll employment also dropped sharply in the month, primarily as a result of seasonal declines in retail trae (19,800), services (9600), construction (9400), state and local government (6600). Manufacturing was down by 1200 jobs from December, with the largest decrease being 800 jobs in stone, clay, and glass manufacturing.

Compared to a year ago, unemployment has dropped by 2600, while total employment has increased by only 500. Much stronger growth is shown by the payroll employment data, which is up by 48,100 jobs in the aggregate. Manufacturing' employment is up by 9600 jobs from a year ago, including 4500 jobs in the motor vehicles and equipment industry. In the nonmanufacturing sector, the largest gains were noted in services (13,100 jobs), state and local government (9900 jobs), wholesale trade (9300 jobs), and retail trade (5600 jobs). Construction employment was 2600 jobs lower than in January 1988.

The factory workweek fell back to 41.6 hours from an unusually high 42.3 hoars in December. Average hourly earnings of $10.38 were about the same as in December, but the weekly figure of $431.81 was down by $6.42 because of the decrease in hours worked. The weekly average was 4.8 percent higher than that for Janurary 1988.

National Economic and Labor Market Conditions

National employment showed unusually strong growth in January, while unemployment remained near the same

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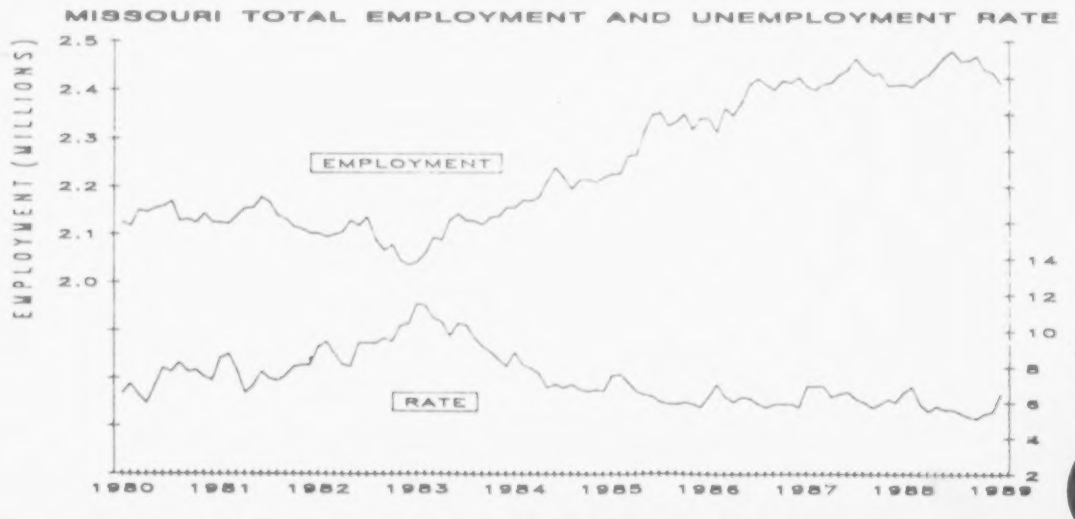

Table 1

MISSOURI DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - ESTIMATES

COUNTY/LABOR MARKET AREA	CURRENT MONTH - JAN 1989 (PRELIMINARY)				PREVIOUS MONTH - DEC 1988 (REVISED)				ONE YEAR AGO - JAN 1988 (BENCHMARK 1989)			
	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE
U.S. (IN 000'S)	122095	114786	7309	6.0	122120	115978	6142	5.0	119742	112139	7603	6.3
STATEWIDE	2581475	2412789	168686	6.5	2578327	2435717	142610	5.5	2583572	2412300	171272	6.6
ST. LOUIS MSA	1260818	1176158	84660	6.7	1264512	1191537	72975	5.8	1256421	1165819	90602	7.2
KANSAS CITY MSA	848341	800202	48139	5.7	850286	805471	44815	5.3	844889	799177	45712	5.4
SPRINGFIELD MSA	123610	117507	6103	4.9	125271	120073	5198	4.1	121131	115314	5817	4.8
COLUMBIA MSA	65618	63798	1820	2.8	66946	64946	2000	3.0	66667	64285	2382	3.6
JOPLIN MSA	70017	66193	3824	5.5	70105	66653	3452	4.9	69318	65624	3694	5.3
ST. JOSEPH MSA	41737	39128	2609	6.3	41636	39239	2397	5.8	42530	39716	2814	6.6
ADAIR/SCHUYLER LMA	13369	12680	689	5.2	13296	12734	562	4.2	13785	13034	751	5.4
ANDREW	6457	5995	462	7.2	6554	6172	382	5.8	6740	6238	502	7.4
ATCHISON	3114	2983	131	4.2	2993	2883	110	3.7	3283	3147	136	4.1
AUDRAIN	10572	9953	619	5.9	10452	9996	456	4.4	10581	9955	626	5.9
BARRY	12721	12061	660	5.2	12547	11989	558	4.4	12109	11457	652	5.4
BARTON	5633	5368	265	4.7	5497	5324	173	3.1	5542	5334	208	3.8
BATES	6548	5733	815	12.4	6371	5771	600	9.4	6737	6117	620	9.2
BENTON	5409	4744	665	12.3	5248	4750	498	9.5	5684	5061	623	11.0
BOLLINGER	3781	3372	409	10.8	3674	3368	306	8.3	3577	3142	435	12.2
BUTLER	16230	14633	1597	9.8	15928	14680	1248	7.8	17019	15400	1619	9.5
CALDWELL	3094	2834	260	8.4	3108	2877	231	7.4	3280	3043	237	7.2
CALLAWAY	16509	15624	885	5.4	16340	15600	740	4.5	15834	14887	947	6.0
CAMDEN	13112	11564	1548	11.8	13321	12175	1146	8.6	13328	11874	1454	10.9
CAPE GIRARDEAU	33971	32273	1698	5.0	33846	32351	1495	4.4	34327	32711	1616	4.7
CARROLL	3689	3223	466	12.6	3556	3192	364	10.2	4550	3831	719	15.8
CARTER	2129	1839	290	13.6	2069	1849	220	10.6	2170	1929	241	11.1
CEDAR	4604	4241	363	7.9	4346	4037	309	7.1	4781	4436	345	7.2
CHARITON	3894	3641	253	6.5	3865	3684	181	4.7	4205	3988	217	5.2
CLARK	3498	3311	187	5.3	3410	3263	147	4.3	3660	3403	257	7.0
CLINTON	6420	5867	553	8.6	6546	6043	503	7.7	6680	6142	538	8.1
COLE/OSAGE LMA	40159	38265	1894	4.7	40358	38249	2109	5.2	40449	38375	2074	5.1
COOPER	6687	6228	459	6.9	6573	6212	361	5.5	6763	6319	444	6.6
CRAWFORD	9457	8603	854	9.0	9179	8577	602	6.6	8824	7952	872	9.9
DADE	2748	2581	167	6.1	2795	2645	150	5.4	2817	2634	183	6.5
DALLAS	3617	3186	431	11.9	3491	3133	358	10.3	3820	3400	420	11.0
DAVIESS	3392	3131	261	7.7	3318	3106	212	6.4	3782	3490	292	7.7
DEKALB	3524	3304	220	6.2	3495	3311	184	5.3	3631	3387	244	6.7
DENT	6193	5604	589	9.5	6101	5614	487	8.0	6332	5794	538	8.5
DOUGLAS	4638	4195	443	9.6	4525	4187	338	7.5	4856	4422	434	8.9
DUNKLIN	13249	11936	1313	9.9	12896	11901	995	7.7	13312	12194	1118	8.4
GASCONADE	7763	7256	507	6.5	7685	7255	430	5.6	7580	6986	594	7.8
GENTRY	2776	2637	139	5.0	2770	2644	126	4.5	2937	2728	209	7.1
GRUNDY	5126	4755	371	7.2	5287	4745	542	10.3	5198	4925	273	5.3
HARRISON	4507	4220	287	6.4	4513	4301	212	4.7	4574	4287	287	6.3
HENRY	8913	8028	885	9.9	8626	7925	701	8.1	8452	7676	776	9.2
HICKORY	2832	2564	268	9.5	2652	2450	202	7.6	2769	2525	244	8.8
HOLT	2407	2166	241	10.0	2364	2194	170	7.2	2410	2218	192	8.0
HOWARD	4316	4058	258	6.0	4290	4070	220	5.1	4678	4415	263	5.6
HOWELL	14126	13098	1028	7.3	13746	12938	808	5.9	13894	12850	1044	7.5
IRON	2761	2419	342	12.4	2675	2400	275	10.3	2748	2351	397	14.4
JOHNSON	19567	18572	995	5.1	19480	18596	884	4.5	19188	18344	844	4.4
KNOX	1866	1708	158	8.5	1906	1777	129	6.8	2042	1879	163	8.0
LACLEDE	13872	12819	1053	7.6	13734	12836	898	6.5	13465	12588	877	6.5
LAWRENCE	13821	13053	768	5.6	13737	13048	689	5.0	13347	12538	809	6.1
LEWIS	4923	4596	327	6.6	4979	4728	251	5.0	4936	4621	315	6.4

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	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE
LINCOLN	11951	10898	1053	8.8	11790	11073	717	6.1	11943	10714	1229	10.3
LINN	6638	6122	516	7.8	6634	6170	464	7.0	6644	6137	507	7.6
LIVINGSTON	6964	6527	437	6.3	6921	6552	369	5.3	6722	6313	409	6.1
MACON	8218	7677	541	6.6	8068	7663	405	5.0	8436	7950	486	5.8
MADISON	4529	4175	354	7.8	4351	4084	267	6.1	4638	4252	386	8.3
MARIES	3850	3553	297	7.7	3767	3513	254	6.7	3792	3426	366	9.7
MARION/RALLS LMA	17476	16383	1093	6.3	17301	16440	861	5.0	17860	16544	1316	7.4
MCDONALD	7916	7479	437	5.5	7754	7403	351	4.5	7367	6984	383	5.2
MERCER	1501	1360	141	9.4	1486	1366	120	8.1	1544	1423	121	7.8
MILLER	8678	7353	1325	15.3	8560	7566	994	11.6	9088	7645	1443	15.9
MISSISSIPPI	5707	5135	572	10.0	5605	5097	508	9.1	6314	5731	583	9.2
MONITEAU	5932	5272	660	11.1	6043	5595	448	7.4	6081	5299	782	12.9
MONROE	4668	4367	301	6.4	4661	4421	240	5.1	4772	4402	370	7.8
MONTGOMERY	4862	4527	335	6.9	4805	4546	259	5.4	5019	4596	423	8.4
MORGAN	7182	6532	650	9.1	7052	6473	579	8.2	6908	6241	667	9.7
NEW MADRID	9334	8480	854	9.1	9097	8498	599	6.6	9491	8703	788	8.3
NODAWAY	11016	10622	394	3.6	11189	10645	544	4.9	10878	10504	374	3.4
OREGON	3027	2733	294	9.7	3027	2815	212	7.0	3541	3141	400	11.3
OZARK	3325	3016	309	9.3	3305	3023	282	8.5	3376	2968	408	12.1
PEMISCOT	8624	7730	894	10.4	8385	7739	646	7.7	8651	7965	686	7.9
PERRY	7328	6769	559	7.6	7217	6793	424	5.9	8137	7570	567	7.0
PETTIS	18289	16711	1578	8.6	18030	16836	1194	6.6	17985	16572	1413	7.9
PHELPS	16589	15568	1021	6.2	16870	15897	973	5.8	17774	16725	1049	5.9
PIKE	7353	6617	736	10.0	7044	6508	536	7.6	7351	6548	803	10.9
POLK	10262	9673	589	5.7	10028	9547	481	4.8	10009	9484	525	5.2
PULASKI	12106	11262	844	7.0	12227	11330	897	7.3	13882	13154	728	5.2
PUTNAM	2008	1876	132	6.6	1980	1862	118	6.0	2140	2021	119	5.6
RANDOLPH	11098	10316	782	7.0	10934	10376	558	5.1	11476	10563	913	8.0
REYNOLDS	2031	1792	239	11.8	1973	1776	197	10.0	1903	1622	281	14.8
RIPLEY	4292	3874	418	9.7	4227	3871	356	8.4	4304	3919	385	8.9
SALINE	11396	10587	809	7.1	11237	10525	712	6.3	11761	11170	591	5.0
SCOTLAND	2168	2001	167	7.7	2103	1986	117	5.6	2259	2060	199	8.8
SCOTT	18874	17355	1519	8.0	18494	17241	1253	6.8	18272	16931	1341	7.3
SHANNON	2519	2210	309	12.3	2526	2257	269	10.6	2578	2248	330	12.8
SHELBY	3268	3100	168	5.1	3270	3152	118	3.6	3495	3344	151	4.3
ST. CLAIR	3395	3043	352	10.4	3352	3085	267	8.0	3402	3092	310	9.1
ST. FRANCOIS	22295	20253	2042	9.2	21883	20325	1558	7.1	20996	18886	2110	10.0
STE. GENEVIEVE	6720	6206	514	7.6	6657	6275	382	5.7	6947	6405	542	7.8
STODDARD	12681	11420	1261	9.9	12467	11473	994	8.0	12653	11399	1254	9.9
STONE	7482	5920	1562	20.9	7436	6292	1144	15.4	7485	5995	1490	19.9
SULLIVAN	3198	3045	153	4.8	3205	3032	173	5.4	3387	3217	170	5.0
TANEY	12487	9902	2585	20.7	12414	10569	1845	14.9	12738	10368	2370	18.6
TEXAS	8838	7932	906	10.3	8661	7905	756	8.7	9622	8674	948	9.9
VERNON	8754	8180	574	6.6	8717	8202	515	5.9	9046	8588	458	5.1
WARREN	9665	8919	746	7.7	9422	8883	539	5.7	9923	9060	863	8.7
WASHINGTON	6075	4994	1081	17.8	5850	5038	812	13.9	6062	4758	1304	21.5
WAYNE	5515	4907	608	11.0	5387	4929	458	8.5	5041	4587	454	9.0
WEBSTER	9856	8952	904	9.2	9567	8824	743	7.8	9682	8828	854	8.8
WORTH	1118	1046	72	6.4	1098	1051	47	4.3	1233	1134	99	8.0
WRIGHT	7089	6555	534	7.5	6959	6524	435	6.3	7057	6596	461	6.5

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2. Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours and Earnings
Missouri (Statewide)
January, 1989

Industry Title	All Employees (In Thousands)			Production Workers: Average Weekly Earnings			Production Workers: Average Weekly Hours			Production Workers: Average Hourly Earnings		
	Curr. Mo.	Prev. Mo.	1 Yr. Ago	Curr. Mo.	Prev. Mo.	1 Yr. Ago	Curr. Mo.	Prev. Mo.	1 Yr. Ago	Curr. Mo.	Prev. Mo.	1 Yr. Ago
Total Non-Agri. Employment	2219.4	2269.8	2171.3									
Total Manufacturing	432.5	434.9	422.9	431.81	438.23	411.86	41.6	42.3	40.9	10.38	10.36	10.07
Durable Goods	248.4	249.6	239.9	474.46	484.78	452.10	42.4	43.4	41.9	11.19	11.17	10.79
Lumber & Wood Products	11.7	11.9	11.1	260.52	271.83	242.79	39.0	41.0	37.7	6.68	6.63	6.44
Furniture & Fixtures	11.6	11.6	12.1	312.82	374.63	314.91	39.2	45.3	41.6	7.98	8.27	7.57
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	10.5	11.3	10.5	469.94	459.48	467.15	42.8	42.0	42.2	10.98	10.94	11.07
Cement, Hydraulic	0.9	0.9	0.9	649.70	623.17	542.71	42.8	42.8	39.1	15.18	14.56	13.88
Structural Clay Prod.	2.1	2.1	1.9	563.74	529.48	484.78	44.6	42.7	41.9	12.64	12.40	11.57
Primary Metal Industries	12.7	12.6	12.9	465.24	464.61	483.32	42.8	42.9	43.0	10.87	10.83	11.24
Iron & Steel Foundries	2.0	2.0	1.7	441.66	471.89	463.50	43.3	45.2	45.0	10.20	10.44	10.30
Nonferrous Foundries	3.4	3.4	3.1	360.59	372.20	347.23	45.3	46.7	42.5	7.96	7.97	8.17
Fabricated Metal Products	28.8	29.0	28.3	454.22	459.39	420.85	43.3	44.3	41.3	10.49	10.37	10.19
Structural Metal Prod.	10.4	10.4	10.1	470.74	463.73	407.36	46.7	46.7	40.9	10.08	9.93	9.96
Machinery Exc. Electrical	31.3	31.1	29.8	439.50	453.61	435.01	42.3	43.7	42.9	10.39	10.38	10.14
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	45.8	45.9	45.8	404.35	412.68	411.58	41.6	42.5	42.3	9.72	9.71	9.73
Transportation Equipment	76.1	76.4	69.8	672.40	680.41	619.69	44.5	44.5	42.3	15.11	15.29	14.65
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	31.4	31.6	26.9	701.66	711.17	650.93	45.8	45.5	42.6	15.32	15.63	15.28
Instruments & Related Prod.	12.3	12.1	12.2	342.37	363.29	341.55	41.2	43.3	41.5	8.31	8.39	8.23
Misc. Mfg. Inds.	7.6	7.7	7.4	276.81	279.68	274.73	38.5	40.3	40.7	7.19	6.94	6.75
Nondurable Goods	184.1	185.3	183.0	376.24	376.07	359.57	40.5	40.7	39.6	9.29	9.24	9.08
Food & Kindred Products	45.3	45.8	45.8	440.54	431.39	432.41	42.4	41.6	41.9	10.39	10.37	10.32
Meat Products & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	13.8	14.2	13.6	311.44	300.35	310.35	42.2	40.1	43.5	7.38	7.49	7.13
Dairy Products	5.6	5.7	5.6	429.44	425.96	471.66	39.8	38.9	42.0	10.79	10.95	11.23
Grain Mill Products	7.8	7.8	7.4	472.41	486.49	470.55	47.1	48.6	44.1	10.03	10.01	10.67
Bakery Products	4.2	4.1	4.7	368.17	381.06	390.11	34.7	36.5	35.4	10.61	10.44	11.02
Beverages	9.5	9.5	9.9	794.47	761.38	750.71	41.4	41.0	41.0	19.19	18.48	18.31

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Industry Title	All Employees (In Thousands)			Production Workers								
				Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Curr Mo	Prev Mo	1 Yr Ago	Curr Mo	Prev Mo	1 Yr Ago	Curr Mo	Prev Mo	1 Yr Ago	Curr Mo	Prev Mo	1 Yr Ago
Other Food & Kindred Prods	4.4	4.5	4.6	405.32	416.24	360.27	41.7	40.1	36.8	9.72	10.38	9.79
Textile & Apparel	22.5	22.3	23.0	203.45	201.14	210.16	34.6	34.5	35.5	5.88	5.83	5.92
Paper & Allied Products	13.0	13.4	12.9	408.24	423.80	411.31	42.0	44.1	42.8	9.72	9.61	9.61
Paperboard Cont. & Boxes	6.6	6.9	6.5	404.70	410.05	402.05	42.2	43.3	42.5	9.59	9.47	9.46
Printing & Publishing	42.0	42.1	41.1	425.80	417.36	386.84	41.3	41.2	38.0	10.31	10.13	10.18
Commercial Printing	14.3	14.3	13.9	495.18	467.41	450.32	42.0	41.4	40.1	11.79	11.29	11.23
Chemicals & Allied	30.1	30.3	28.9	496.51	514.61	489.48	41.8	43.1	41.8	11.95	11.94	11.71
Leather & Leather Products	16.4	16.5	17.1	229.70	231.67	209.66	38.8	39.2	36.4	5.92	5.91	5.76
Footwear Exc. Rubber	12.7	12.8	13.4	218.27	218.96	191.16	38.7	39.1	35.4	5.64	5.60	5.40
Total Nonmanufacturing	1786.9	1834.9	1748.4									
Mining	4.8	5.1	5.0									
Construction	82.0	91.4	84.6									
Transportation & Public Util.	146.5	147.9	143.4									
Railroad Transportation	9.5	9.7	9.4									
Transportation (Exc. R.R.)	81.6	82.8	78.2									
Communications	55.4	55.4	55.8									
Wholesale & Retail Trade	546.8	566.7	531.9									
Wholesale Trade	142.1	142.2	132.8									
Retail Trade	404.7	424.5	399.1									
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	134.2	135.6	134.0									
Services	516.5	526.1	503.4									
Government	356.1	362.1	346.1									
Federal Government	71.2	70.6	71.1									
State & Local Government	284.9	291.5	275.0									

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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levels experienced for the past several months. Total civilian employment increased by 700,000 between December and January. This large growth seems at least in part to make up for the relatively small growth experienced in the previous few months. Nonfarm payroll employment was up by 400,000 paced by growth in construction and retail trade. Seasonally adjusted data in these industries are sometimes difficult to analyze in January because of the large changes experienced from December. Actual (not seasonally adjusted) construction employment seems to have decreased less than usual this year because of the mild weather experienced in many areas of the country. Services employment, on the other hand, experienced smaller than average gains in January. Manufacturing employment continued to edge up.

Over the past year, total civilian employment has increased by 2.6 million, while unemployment decreased by slightly less than 300,000. The unemployment rate has dropped by four tenths of a percentage point. Nonfarm payroll employment has increased by 3.7 million. The bulk of the increase has occurred in the service-producing industries, especially the service industries which were up by 1.3 million, and retail trade, which grew by 600,000. Manufacturing employment increased by about 400,000 jobs, the majority in the durable goods industries.

Outlook

The government's index of leading economic indicators increased in December and January, the first two successive monthly increases since last April. The zigzag pattern experienced in much of last year was taken as a sign of a weakening economy. Breaking out of this pattern could indicate strength in the economy. (The January release also marked the introduction of some changes in the individual indexes used in the index in order to improve its performance.)

Missouri employment usually decreases further in January, while unemployment continues to decrease. The relatively bad weather which prevailed in February should serve to reinforce this situation. So far, however, the economy seems strong.

Table 3. Selected Economic Statistics Related To Manpower Developments
Missouri — January, 1989

Item	Current Mo. (Preliminary)	1 Mo. Ago (Revised)	1Yr. Ago (Revised)	Net Change To Current Month From:	
				1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago
Total Civilian Labor Force (No. of Workers)	2,581,500	2,578,300	2,583,600	3,200	-2,100
Total Employment	2,412,800	2,435,700	2,412,300	-22,900	500
Total Unemployment	168,700	142,600	171,300	26,100	-2,600
Unemployment Rate (% of CLF)	6.5	5.5	6.6	1.0	-0.1
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment					
Except Domestics (No. of Jobs)	2,219,400	2,269,600	2,171,300	-50,200	48,100
Manufacturing	432,500	434,900	422,900	-2,400	9,600
Durable Goods	248,400	249,600	239,900	-1,200	8,500
Nondurable Goods	184,100	185,300	183,000	-1,200	1,100
Nonmanufacturing	1,786,900	1,834,700	1,748,400	-47,800	38,500
State Initial Claims (Wkly Avg.)	5,756	8,994	13,600	-3,238	-7,844
State Insured Unemployment (Wkly Avg.)	24,372	41,897	59,155	-17,525	-34,783
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.7	2.1	2.5	0.6	0.2
Exhaustions (State U.I.)	3,474	2,968	3,762	506	-288
Amount of Benefits Paid	$24,398,588	$18,846,601	$25,150,290	$5,551,987	-$751,702
State U.I.	24,019,584	18,505,824	24,832,182	5,513,760	-812,598
UCFE	223,978	218,967	180,812	5,011	43,166
UCX	155,026	121,813	137,296	33,216	17,730

Prepared in cooperation with U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Kansas City Labor Market Review

The Kansas City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Jackson, Cass, Clay, Lafayette, Platte and Ray counties in Missouri and Johnson, Wyandotte, Leavenworth and Miami counties in Kansas. The 1980 population for the MSA has been published at 1,433,458 persons by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

January, 1989

Franciena King, Analyst

As expected the Kansas City Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate edged up four tenths of a percentage point from the December 1988 rate of 5.3 percent to January 1989. The Area experienced an increase of 3,300 in the number of jobless workers, for a total of 48,100 unemployed workers or 5.7 percent of the civilian labor force. Compared to a year ago the unemployment rate was similarly up by three tenths of a percentage point. While the civilian labor force in January 1989 was larger than the labor force in January 1989 by 3,400 persons, over-the-month the labor force shrank by 2,000 workers. Both the civilian employment and the nonagricultural wage and salaried employment series recorded sizeable losses over-the-month. As expected seasonal losses in Retail Trade, Construction, State and Local Government and the Services industries accounted for the large losses over-the-month. Compared to a year ago however, the Area experienced employment gains across most of these nonmanufacturing industries as well as in the Nondurable Goods industries in the Manufacturing sector of the economy.

Wage and salary employment was 753,800 in January 1989, down by 12,000 jobs from the December 1988 total of 765,800 jobs. Seasonal losses within the Nonmanufacturing sector were the dominated forces affecting the Area's economy over-the-month. Layoffs in the Retail Trade industry accounted for 4,700 or 39 percent of the overall losses over the period. Area merchants, primarily in department and apparel stores, non-store retailing, eating and drinking and food stores, laid off many of the workers temporarily hired to meet the increased demand during the holiday shopping season. Losses in the Durable Goods component of Wholesale Trade added another 400 jobs to the total of more than 5,000 jobs lost in the combined Wholesale and Retail Trade industry. Construction employment declined by 2,900 across the month, primarily in the special trade contracting industry. Smaller losses in building and nonbuilding construction were also recorded over-the-month. Expected declines in agricultural and recreational services accounted for 1,000 jobs lost in the Serrvices industry. The business services component of the Services industry also experienced a decline of 1,000 jobs over-the-month. The closing of Area schools over the holiday period accounted for 700 jobs lost in the private school component of the Services industry and for 80 percent of 1,500 jobs lost in State and Local Government. Moderate losses in Transportation, Communications and Utilities were also posted over-the-month. Within the Nonmanufacturing sector, Federal Government posted the only sizable gain with 700 additional jobs, recorded in the public finance component of the industry. Overall the net Nonmanufacturing sector lost 11,800 jobs over-the-period.

The Area's Manufacturing sector overall showed only minor changes over-the-month. The Food and Kindred industry was down by 300 jobs, but small gains of 200 jobs in the Printing and Publishing industry held the net loss down within the Nondurable Goods Manufacturing sector. The Durable Goods Manufacturing sector was also slightly lower than the month before as a result of a small loss in the Motor Vehicles Equipment industry over-the-month. Wage and salaried employment was 753,800 in January 1989 compared to 736,800 in January 1988, for a gain of 17,000 jobs over the 12-month period. Within the Manufacturing sector, Durable Goods Manufacturing employment fell below the year ago total by 3,700 jobs. More than 80 percent or 2,400 of this decline was registered in Motor Vehicles. Competitive market forces in the production of communications and electronic components and the steel industry continued to account for reduced levels of employment within the Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Primary Metal industries. Other small declines were registered in Lumber and Furniture and Fabricated Metals. The only industry within the group registering higher levels compared to a year ago was Machinery which posted 400 more jobs as a result of the increased production of farm equipment.

Within the Nondurable Goods Manufacturing group almost every industry showed either stable employment over the year ago levels or registered gains. The Printing and Publishing industry registered the most significant gains with 900 more jobs in January 1989 than in January 1988. Other smaller gains were posted in the Chemicals and Food and Kindred industries. Overall the Nondurable Goods Manufacturing sector showed 1,700 more jobs over the 12-month period.

The Area's Nonmanufacturing sector registered more than 19,000 more jobs in January 1989 than in January 1988. The Services industry contributed the largest over the year increase with 7,000 additional jobs. The bulk, or close to one half, of these jobs were accounted for by the sizable growth of jobs in the personnel supply component of business services. The remaining half of the increase in Services employment over the year was broadly scattered across the entire range of activities. The Government sector recorded the second largest over the year increase with 5,300 jobs, 4,700 of which were in State and Local Government. This increase was spread between municipal government which posted over 2,000 more jobs over the period and area schools which added 1,700 jobs over the year. The Wholesale and Retail Trade industry contributed 4,800 more jobs over-the-period equally spread between the Retail and Wholesale sectors. More than 2,000 more jobs were also

Table 1. Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment
(Place of Work)
(Benchmark — March 1988)

Area and State: Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas **Month and Year of Current:** January, 1989

Item	Number of Jobs			Net Change To Current Month From:	
	Current Mo.	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salaried Employment	753,800	765,900	736,800	-12,100	+17,000
Total Manufacturing	110,400	110,700	112,400	-300	-2,000
Durable Goods	55,000	55,200	58,700	-200	-3,700
Lumber & Furniture	3,900	4,000	4,300	-100	-400
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3,200	3,200	3,100	0	+100
Primary Metal Industries	2,400	2,400	3,100	0	-700
Fabricated Metal Products	8,400	8,500	8,700	-100	-300
Machinery Except Electrical	7,800	7,800	7,400	0	+400
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	16,200	16,100	17,100	+100	-900
Transportation Equipment	8,800	9,100	11,200	-300	-2,400
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	(8,400)	(8,700)	(10,800)	(-300)	(-2,400)
Other Durable Goods	0	0	0	0	0
Nondurable Goods	55,400	55,500	53,700	-100	+1,700
Food & Kindred Products	8,600	8,900	8,400	-300	+200
Apparel & Other Textile Products	2,900	3,000	2,900	-100	0
Paper & Allied Products	5,400	5,300	5,300	+100	+100
Printing & Publishing	21,800	21,600	20,900	+200	+900
Chemicals & Allied Products	10,900	10,900	10,700	0	+200
Petroleum & Coal Products	700	700	700	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	0	0	0	0	0
Total Nonmanufacturing	643,400	655,200	624,400	-11,100	+19,000
Mining & Quarrying	500	500	500	0	0
Construction	30,200	33,100	30,700	-2,900	-500
Transportation, Comm. & Utilities	61,900	62,200	59,700	-300	+2,200
Wholesale & Retail Trade	198,200	203,300	193,400	-5,100	+4,800
Wholesale Trade(61,300)	(61,700)	(58,600)	(-400)	(+2,700)	
Retail Trade	(136,900)	(141,600)	(134,800)	(-4,700)	(+2,100)
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	58,500	58,400	58,300	+100	+200
Services	178,200	181,000	171,200	-2,800	+7,000
Government	115,900	116,700	110,600	-800	+5,300
Federal Government	(30,200)	(29,500)	(29,600)	(+700)	(+600)
State & Local Government	(85,700)	(87,200)	(81,000)	(-1,500)	(+4,700)
In Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	100	0	-100

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

registered in Transportation, Communications and Utilities, primarily in trucking, communications and transportation services. Only the Construction industry among the Nonmanufacturing industries showed fewer jobs than a year ago. Although these were mainly confined to the building and special trade contracting component of the industry.

Total unemployment on a place-of-residence basis was 48,100 in January 1989 for 5.7 per cent of the labor force, compared to 44,800 in December 1988 for 5.3 percent of the labor force and 45,700 in January 1988 for 5.4 percent of the labor force.

Employment and Unemployment Forecast

The Area's unemployment rate is expected to drop slightly in February 1989 as many of the Area's workers, who were temporarily hired in Retail Trade for the holiday shopping season, withdraw from the labor market. Layoffs in the Construction and Services industries will continue. The reopening of Area schools, temporarily closed for the winter semester break, and the additional hiring of Area tax processors will boost Government employment over the month. Unemployment in February 1989 is expected to be 5.6 percent of the labor force compared to 5.7 percent in January 1989 and 5.6 percent in February 1988.

March 1988 is expected to register another drop in the Area's unemployment rate due in part to increased employment in several of the Nonmanufacturing industries. Government employment will further expand, primarily in Federal Government. Furthermore as winter draws to a close employment will begin to show an upturn in the Services, Construction and Retail Trade industries. Unemployment is expected to be 5.2 percent of the labor force in March 1989 compared to 5.0 percent in March 1988.

Table 2. Production Workers Average Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Area and State: Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas **Month and Year of Current Data: January, 1989**

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Current Month	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago	Current Month	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago	Current Month	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago
Total Manufacturing	$486.78	$487.72	$466.49	42.0	41.9	40.6	$11.59	$11.64	$11.49
Durable Goods	514.95	525.81	502.60	41.9	42.4	41.4	12.29	12.46	12.14
Lumber & Furniture	330.46	354.47	336.73	41.0	43.6	39.2	8.06	8.13	8.59
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	494.48	489.06	456.29	40.3	38.6	35.9	12.27	12.67	12.71
Primary Metal Industries	550.39	465.87	500.53	45.6	40.3	40.3	12.07	11.56	12.42
Fabricated Metal Products	410.67	412.90	416.30	40.5	40.8	41.3	10.14	10.12	10.08
Machinery Exc. Electrical	443.30	456.49	436.00	41.9	43.6	43.6	10.58	10.47	10.00
Electrical Equip. & Supplies	568.94	579.61	543.54	42.3	42.4	42.9	13.45	13.67	12.67
Transportation Equipment	712.24	746.00	683.15	42.7	43.6	42.3	16.68	17.11	16.15
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	(713.86)	(748.54)	(696.63)	(42.9)	(43.8)	(42.4)	(16.64)	(17.09)	(16.43)
Nondurable Goods	454.68	443.64	420.55	42.1	41.5	39.6	10.80	10.69	10.62
Food & Kindred Products	428.79	446.19	434.11	40.3	40.6	39.9	10.64	10.99	10.88
Apparel & Other Textile Prod.	206.22	228.14	210.46	34.6	39.2	34.0	5.96	5.82	6.19
Paper & Allied Products	457.53	422.71	411.76	44.9	41.2	41.3	10.19	10.26	9.97
Printing & Publishing	481.40	450.02	420.42	41.5	40.8	39.7	11.60	11.03	10.59
Chemicals & Allied Products	600.22	611.46	574.38	43.4	43.0	39.1	13.83	14.22	14.69
Petroleum & Coal Products	419.86	423.46	419.27	38.1	40.1	38.5	11.02	10.56	10.89

* This series excludes industry 2771.

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

St. Louis Labor Market Review

The St. Louis Area includes the City of St. Louis, and St. Louis, St. Charles, Jefferson and Franklin Counties in Missouri; and Clinton, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Jersey Counties in Illinois. The 1980 population for the Area was stated as 2,376,998 persons by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

January, 1989

Russell Signorino, Analyst

Area Labor Force Developments

Missouri Portion only — data on labor force, employment, unemployment and rate are not yet available for the Illinois Portion of the area.

The Missouri Portion of the St. Louis MSA unemployment rate increased from 5.1% in December, 1988 to 6.2% in January, 1989. Total employment declined 12,000 and unemployment rose 10,300. Most of this labor force movement was seasonal. Seasonal layoffs occurred in construction, trade, services and government while most manufacturing industries were stable. Over the year, employment rose 4,900 and unemployment declined 4,100 in the Missouri Portion. The unemployment rate in January, 1988 was 6.6%. Most major industries continued to report significant gains over year ago levels but some sectors have been reporting losses. Food manufacturing continued to be affected by closures. Increasing interest rates are causing declines in construction and real estate. Constrained defense budgets have affected federal employment in the area. There were no labor disputants in January or December and only 100 in January 1988.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment in the St. Louis MSA declined 600 over the month. Seasonal construction declines caused a 300 decrease in stone, clay and glass. The food industry declined 200 as reduced staffing totals continue to affect many food manufacturers. Over the year, manufacturing rose 10,100. Transportation equipment continued to lead the major manufacturing industries by increasing 7,500. Part of the increase was due to a temporary layoff affecting the industry in January, 1988. Significant gains were still being reported in primary metals, fabricated metals and nonelectrical machinery. Food and kindred jobs are down by 1,100 since January, 1988. Future reductions are expected throughout 1989.

Nonmanufacturing

Nonmanufacturing employment declined 22,900 over the month. Colder weather caused a decline in construction. The transportation industry reported small decreases from its normal holiday season high. Temporary workers, hired to handle increased holiday buying, were laid off from trade businesses. Trade employment declined 8,400 over the month. Service and government were affected by seasonal declines in nonteaching workers employed by schools over the holiday vacation period. Over the year, nonmanufacturing employment rose 14,200. In services, gains were concentrated in personal services, business services, medical services and private education. Trade gains continue to be well distributed among most sectors. In government, the increases over the past 12 months have occurred in local schools and local government administration. Construction employment, down 2,600 is at its lowest level since February, 1985. Increases in interest rates along with excess office vacancies will continue to have a negative impact on jobs in this industry during the next few months.

Unemployment Rate Outlook

Outlook not available due to lack of Illinois data.

Unemployment and Manpower Resources

The industry distribution of Missouri resident claimants is:

Industry	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.'89
Mining	15	13	19	33
Construction	1336	1717	2578	5463
Manufacturing	3113	3154	2952	3318
Public Utilities	579	623	583	726
Wholesale & Retail Tr.	1871	2207	2159	2381
Finance	484	530	510	437
Services	4452	4763	4657	4791
All Other	284	291	322	409
TOTAL	12134	13298	13780	17558

The occupational distribution of the intrastate Missouri resident claimant is:

Occupation	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.'89
Prof., Tech. & Mgr.	945	1081	1033	1035
Clerical	1340	1505	1343	1317
Sales	291	343	328	315
Farm, Fish & Forest	46	70	88	137
Processing	131	168	135	150
Machine Trades	571	630	699	679
Bench Work	493	554	481	554
Structural Work	840	943	1142	1613
Misc. Work	950	1005	1084	1366
Service	937	996	1047	1058
INA	5590	6003	6400	9334
TOTAL	12134	13298	13780	17558

Available Job Oppportunties

The occupations percentage distribution of the openings received and filled during fiscal year 1989 by the Missouri State Employment Service is as follows:

Occupational Group	Openings Received Percent	Openings Filled Percent
Professional, Technical & Managerial	5.1	1.6
Clerical	20.3	20.1
Sales	14.4	17.1
Processing	2.0	2.5
Machine Trades	5.3	5.1
Bench Work	6.4	7.7
Structural Work	7.1	5.5
Motor Freight & Trans.	4.8	4.1
Packaging & Material Handling	10.3	13.7
Domestic	0.7	0.3
Other Services	22.6	21.5
Other Occupations	1.0	0.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Table 1. Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment
(Place of Work)

Area and State: St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. Met. Area — Month and Year of Current: January, 1989

Item	Number of Jobs			Net Change To Current Month From:	
	Current Mo.	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary, Total	1,133,500	1,157,000	1,109,200	-23,500	+24,300
Percent Change				-(2.0)	+(2.2)
Manufacturing	226,500	227,100	216,400	-600	+10,100
Durable Goods	145,500	145,800	135,300	-300	+10,200
Lumber & Furniture	5,400	5,400	5,300	0	+100
Stone, Clay & Glass	3,300	3,600	3,300	-300	0
Primary Metal Industries	14,500	14,600	14,100	-100	+400
Fabricated Metal Products	17,200	17,200	16,400	0	+800
Machinery, Except Electrical	18,500	18,400	17,800	+100	+700
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	13,500	13,500	13,100	0	+400
Transportation Equipment	59,800	59,800	52,300	0	+7,500
Motor Vehicles	19,300	19,300	13,500	0	+5,800
Aircraft & Parts	33,500	33,500	31,700	0	+1,800
Instruments & Misc. Mfg.	13,300	13,300	13,000	0	+300
Nondurable Goods	81,000	81,300	81,100	-300	-100
Food & Kindred Products	20,500	20,700	21,600	-200	-1,100
Meat Products	700	700	700	0	0
Beverages	8,400	8,400	8,900	0	-500
Textiles & Apparel	5,300	5,300	5,300	0	0
Paper & Paper Products	6,000	6,100	5,900	-100	+100
Printing & Publishing	17,400	17,500	17,000	-100	+400
Chemical & Allied Products	18,600	18,600	18,300	0	+300
Petroleum & Coal Products	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	+300
Leather & Leather Products	4,500	4,500	4,600	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	5,800	5,700	5,500	+100	+300
Nonmanufacturing	907,000	929,900	892,800	-22,900	+14,200
Mining	3,100	3,300	3,100	-200	0
Construction	47,000	52,400	49,600	-5,400	-2,600
Transportation & Public Utilities	74,500	74,900	73,000	-400	+1,500
Railroads	4,900	5,000	4,900	-100	0
Transportation, Except Railroads	41,100	41,400	39,800	-300	+1,300
Communications & Public Utilities	28,500	28,500	28,300	0	+200
Wholesale & Retail Trade	277,500	285,900	271,400	-8,400	+6,100
Wholesale Trade	68,300	68,700	66,200	-400	+2,100
Retail Trade	209,200	217,200	205,200	-8,000	+4,000
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	74,600	75,100	74,800	-500	-200
Service, Except Domestic	289,600	294,400	281,900	-4,800	+7,700
Total Government	140,700	143,900	139,000	-3,200	+1,700
Total Federal Government	36,300	36,400	36,700	-100	-400
Total State & Local Government	104,400	107,500	102,300	-3,100	+2,100
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	100	0	-100

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2. Average Hours & Earnings of Production and Related Workers in Manufacturing

Area and State: St. Louis Metropolitan Area **Month and Year of Current Data: December, 1988**

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Current Month	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago	Current Month	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago	Current Month	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago
Total Manufacturing	$514.54	$494.62	$496.69	42.7	41.6	42.2	$12.05	$11.89	$11.77
Durable Goods	546.80	522.86	518.38	43.5	42.2	42.7	12.57	12.36	12.14
Lumber & Furniture	407.10	369.34	386.56	43.2	39.8	41.7	9.47	9.28	9.27
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	420.19	459.19	436.53	35.7	37.7	36.9	11.77	12.18	11.83
Primary Metal Industries	545.38	521.33	492.82	45.6	43.3	41.8	11.96	12.04	11.79
Fabricated Metal Products	490.31	488.16	472.14	43.7	43.2	43.0	11.22	11.30	10.98
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	496.07	455.94	488.25	43.9	41.6	43.4	11.30	10.96	11.25
Elect & Electronic Equip	414.47	397.60	436.32	41.2	39.8	43.2	10.06	9.99	10.10
Transportation Equipment	693.00	661.39	653.84	44.0	43.2	44.0	15.75	15.31	14.86
Instruments & Misc. Mfg.	386.62	381.29	333.59	42.3	41.9	38.7	9.14	9.10	8.62
Nondurable Goods	451.28	440.24	456.37	41.1	40.5	41.3	10.98	10.87	11.05
Food & Kindred Products	512.11	480.54	516.65	41.1	39.1	40.3	12.46	12.29	12.82
Textiles & Apparel	224.58	223.42	235.34	35.2	34.8	36.6	6.38	6.42	6.43
Paper & Paper Products	473.40	449.19	492.30	45.0	43.4	46.4	10.52	10.35	10.61
Printing & Publishing	417.38	425.72	442.78	39.6	40.2	40.4	10.54	10.59	10.96
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	582.86	567.22	565.50	43.4	43.2	43.4	13.43	13.13	13.03
Petroleum & Coal Products	716.96	716.04	634.66	45.9	45.9	41.4	15.62	15.60	15.33
Leather & Leather Products	264.66	234.84	266.88	40.1	36.0	42.7	6.60	6.44	6.25
Other Nondurable Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Springfield Labor Market Review

(Greene and Christian Counties)

January, 1989

Lloyd Banwart, Analyst

Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

The Springfield MSA labor force decreased 1,700 from December to 123,600 in January. This change reflects an increase of 300 in the number of unemployed and a decrease of 2,600in employment. Total employment in January stands at 117,500 and the number of unemployed is estimated to be 6,100. The rate of unemployment rose eight-tenths of a percentage point from December to reach 4.9 in January. Normal seasonal influences fostered most of the change in employment and unemployment during the past 30 days.

During January 1988 there were 5,800 persons unemployed and the rate of unemployment was calculated to 4.8 percent.

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

Payrolled jobs, estimated at 111,600 for January, recorded a seasonal drop of 2,400 from December. Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing jobs were off 200 and 2,200 respectively. Nonmanufacturing industries showing significant job reductions from December are: construction, down 300; transportation and utilities, down 200; trade, down 100; services, down 400; and government, down 900.

Since January 1988, payrolled jobs are up 3,400. This is the result of job increase in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing of 400 and 3,000 respectively.

Hours and Earnings

Average hourly earnings of manufacturing production and related workers rose one-cents from December to reach $8.58 in January. The average factory work week slipped from 42.1 hours in December to 40.6 in January. During January 1988 the hourly wages averaged $8.53 and the average factory work week came tp 40.1 hours.

Employment and Unemployment Outlook

Payrolled employment is expected to remain near the January level during February. Very little change in the number of unemploymed or the rate of unemployment is anticipated during the month month. By March, unemployment should start a seasonal down trend.

Table 1. Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

(Place of Work)

Area and State: Springfield, Missouri **Month and Year of Current: January, 1989**

Item	Number of Jobs			Net Change To Current Month From:	
	Current Mo.	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary. Employment (Exc. Domestics)	111,600	114,000	108,200	-2,400	+3,400
Manufacturing	21,500	21,700	21,100	-200	+400
Durable Goods	11,700	11,800	11,400	-100	+300
Lumber & Wood (Inc. Furn.)	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	+100
Other Durable Goods	10,400	10,500	10,200	-100	+200
Nondurable Goods	9,800	9,900	9,700	-100	+100
Food Processing	4,300	4,300	4,100	0	+200
Printing & Publishing	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	3,500	3,600	3,600	-100	-100
Nonmanufacturing	90,100	92,300	87,100	-2,200	+3,000
Mining	100	100	100	0	0
Construction	3,900	4,200	4,000	-300	-100
Transportation & Utilities	6,900	7,100	6,400	-200	+500
Trade	31,400	32,400	30,800	-1,000	+600
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5,100	5,200	5,000	-100	+100
Services	28,800	28,500	27,000	+300	+1,800
Government	13,900	14,800	13,800	-900	+100
Federal	2,000	2,000	1,900	0	+100
State and Local	11,900	12,800	11,900	-900	0
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2. Gross Average Hours and Earnings for Production and Related Workers in Manufacturing Industries

Area and State: Springfield, Missouri **Month and Year of Current Data: January, 1989**

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Current Month	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago	Current Month	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago	Current Month	1 Mo. Ago	1 Yr. Ago
Total Manufacturing	$348.35	$360.80	$342.05	40.6	42.1	40.1	$8.58	$8.57	$8.53
Durable Goods	322.65	339.07	340.25	39.3	41.3	40.7	8.21	8.21	8.36
Nondurable Goods	385.48	392.69	345.45	42.5	43.2	39.3	9.07	9.09	8.79
Food & Kindred Products	357.11	356.71	357.30	39.9	39.9	39.7	8.95	8.94	9.00
Other Nondurable Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New Method For Monthly Estimation Of State Employment And Unemployment

The labor force data contained in this publication reflect the introduction of a new method of estimating state employment and unemployment. This new method has been introduced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the 39 states and the District of Columbia which do not use monthly estimates direct from the Current Population Survey (CPS). It is designed to improve monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment. Annual average labor force data are not affected by the change; these data will continue to come directly from the CPS.

Estimates for substate areas (Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Labor Market Areas, and individual counties) will continue to be prepared by the old method. The data will be indirectly affected by the new state methodology, since substate area data are adjusted to sum to the independently derived state total.

One of the changes that will be most evident is the difference in seasonal movements between data prepared by the new and the old methods. The old data tended to reflect seasonal movements in certain related data, such as unemployment insurance claims and payroll employment. The new data is designed to capture more accurately the seasonal change that actually occurs in total employment and unemployment. The new total employment estimates should not be quite as low in the winter months as the old estimates, for example. A larger difference will be noted in unemployment, which should tend to be higher in the new estimates for May and June than in the old, reflecting a better estimation of the entrant unemployment which takes place at this time. Winter unemployment estimates should not be quite as high in the new method; the old method tended to be dominated by the contribution of unemployment insurance claims.

Historical data have been revised back to 1978, to insure comparability of data. A table of these data is provided on page 17. Monthly data for years prior to 1978 will not be strictly comparable to the revised data, but annual averages will be. Substate area historical data will also be revised back to 1978. Annual averages may be slightly affected by these revisions, so all data prior to 1978 will not be strictly comparable to those for 1978 and later years.

A description of the new methodology provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is given below. Further information is available on request.

New Methodology

Beginning with data for January 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics plans to shift to a new method of calculating monthly employment and unemployment estimates for most States and the District of Columbia. To replace the current building-block method, the Bureau plans to begin using a regression model that will yield more precise estimates and that automatically adjusts to structural changes in the economies of the various States.

Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is responsible for the procedures used to develop monthly estimates of the civilian labor force in all States, metropolitan areas, counties, and cities of 25,000 population or more. Labor force estimates for the Nation as a whole are produced directly from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a scientifically selected sample of households that are representative of the total population. In 11 large States (California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas), the CPS sample sizes are large enough to produce reliable estimates on a monthly basis and thus are used as the official employment and unempoyment series in those States. For the remaining 39 States and the District of Columbia, the sample sizes are too small to support direct development of monthly employment and unemployment estimates. For these States, which are referred to as "nondirect-use States," the requirement for monthly labor force estimates has presented special estimation problems.

Currently, labor force estimates for the nondirect-use States are prepared by first using a building-block approach to defining and estimating components of unemployment and employment. This method relies on monthly data from the unemployment insurance (UI) system and the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program covering nonagricultural payroll employment. Estimates for groups not adequately measured monthly are developed, using historical or larger-area relationships. The estimates of unemployment so developed, because they are based on data from UI programs which differ from State to State, are not comparable across States. In order to ensure comparability across States and with the national measures -- a requirement for purposes of analysis and equity in the distribution of Federal funds -- the monthly estimates for each State are adjusted to the CPS levels for the State using a 6-month moving average of CPS data. Once annual average CPS data are available, the monthly employment and unemployment estimates for the year are then adjusted to these benchmark numbers, using a mathematical approach to distribute the difference between the CPS annual average and the average of the estimates prepared by the building block procedures.

This methodology for developing monthly employment and unemployment estimates for the 39 States (and the District of Columbia) for which CPS estimates cannot be made has been deficient in a number of respects. The relatively small proportion of the total unemployed accounted for by UI claimants and difficulties in estimating groups not covered by UI cause the building block estimates to significantly underestimate CPS levels. The magnitude of the underestimation is such that unemployment as measured by the building-block approach before adjustment may be less than half of the level recorded by the CPS. While the adjustment to CPS using the moving average corrects for the significant underestimation, it introduces other problems into the estimates, since it affects the seasonality of the series. That is, the official monthly State estimates reflect neither the seasonality of the UI-based series nor that of the CPS. In addition, the method of benchmarking the series to the annual average results in discontinuities between the December benchmarked estimate and the January estimate prepared using the moving average.

New Method

Given the problems with the procedures just described, BLS intends to replace the estimating methodology for

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MISSOURI CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1988 - Labor Force	2,583,572	2,583,751	2,576,110	2,573,370	2,599,109	2,613,447	2,627,935	2,600,188	2,595,455	2,602,997	2,581,740	2,578,327	2,593,000
Employment	2,412,300	2,406,511	2,423,217	2,431,314	2,449,545	2,468,157	2,480,641	2,459,693	2,461,054	2,470,278	2,441,573	2,435,717	2,445,000
Unemployment	171,272	177,240	152,893	142,056	149,564	145,290	147,294	140,495	134,401	132,719	140,167	142,610	148,000
Rate	6.6	6.9	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.43	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7
1987 - Labor Force	2,584,292	2,579,619	2,590,977	2,577,860	2,603,503	2,614,179	2,627,614	2,601,175	2,579,759	2,587,296	2,568,210	2,565,505	2,590,000
Employment	2,406,338	2,400,494	2,413,268	2,416,460	2,433,796	2,442,288	2,465,907	2,445,499	2,431,736	2,435,903	2,409,321	2,410,994	2,426,000
Unemployment	177,954	179,135	177,709	161,400	169,707	171,891	161,707	155,676	148,029	151,393	158,889	154,511	164,000
Rate	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.3
1986 - Labor Force	2,499,800	2,488,521	2,521,018	2,497,336	2,531,376	2,570,638	2,576,828	2,557,626	2,549,535	2,571,014	2,564,482	2,574,828	2,542,000
Employment	2,341,343	2,313,104	2,362,307	2,346,809	2,372,052	2,410,877	2,423,706	2,411,842	2,399,596	2,419,966	2,415,094	2,427,305	2,387,000
Unemployment	158,457	175,417	158,711	150,527	159,324	159,761	153,122	145,784	149,939	151,048	150,388	147,523	155,000
Rate	6.3	7.0	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.1
1985 - Labor Force	2,408,226	2,412,416	2,439,942	2,426,795	2,473,929	2,509,877	2,503,944	2,473,449	2,482,902	2,501,817	2,464,609	2,483,094	2,465,000
Employment	2,227,784	2,228,503	2,265,952	2,267,404	2,315,402	2,350,216	2,354,354	2,327,552	2,335,668	2,350,629	2,318,868	2,341,650	2,307,000
Unemployment	180,442	183,913	173,990	159,391	158,527	158,661	149,590	145,897	147,234	151,188	145,723	141,444	158,000
Rate	7.5	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.4
1984 - Labor Force	2,364,681	2,363,524	2,355,734	2,358,094	2,374,208	2,410,042	2,383,043	2,359,924	2,374,643	2,371,923	2,369,034	2,379,150	2,372,000
Employment	2,156,057	2,172,076	2,170,416	2,179,788	2,213,615	2,241,482	2,220,344	2,195,857	2,215,216	2,215,689	2,210,412	2,221,048	2,201,000
Unemployment	208,624	191,448	185,318	178,306	160,593	168,560	162,699	164,067	159,427	156,234	158,622	158,104	171,000
Rate	8.8	8.1	7.9	7.6	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.2
1983 - Labor Force	2,308,980	2,327,232	2,345,591	2,334,456	2,359,300	2,391,889	2,374,176	2,355,021	2,332,466	2,343,137	2,335,123	2,344,627	2,346,000
Employment	2,042,329	2,060,806	2,093,754	2,088,523	2,131,224	2,143,322	2,128,770	2,127,849	2,119,837	2,136,292	2,138,460	2,156,834	2,114,000
Unemployment	266,651	266,426	251,837	245,933	228,076	248,567	245,406	227,172	212,629	206,845	196,663	187,793	232,000
Rate	11.5	11.4	10.7	10.5	9.7	10.4	10.3	9.6	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.0	9.9
1982 - Labor Force	2,312,961	2,311,392	2,301,449	2,292,171	2,314,967	2,334,590	2,354,946	2,302,752	2,287,983	2,293,922	2,280,997	2,271,867	2,305,000
Employment	2,102,304	2,095,104	2,100,403	2,105,915	2,128,923	2,118,179	2,136,744	2,089,345	2,067,329	2,078,901	2,044,995	2,035,857	2,092,000
Unemployment	210,657	216,288	201,046	186,256	186,044	216,411	218,202	213,407	220,654	215,021	236,002	236,010	213,000
Rate	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.1	8.0	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.4	10.3	10.4	9.2
1981 - Labor Force	2,323,183	2,324,264	2,320,281	2,304,494	2,315,230	2,359,780	2,337,986	2,305,078	2,305,833	2,299,141	2,297,070	2,287,659	2,315,000
Employment	2,124,592	2,122,318	2,139,721	2,155,384	2,156,005	2,177,931	2,167,242	2,139,593	2,132,460	2,115,762	2,220,834	2,102,157	2,137,000
Unemployment	198,591	201,946	180,560	149,110	159,225	181,849	170,744	165,485	173,373	183,379	186,236	185,502	178,000
Rate	8.5	8.7	7.8	6.5	6.9	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.7
1980 - Labor Force	2,272,187	2,278,917	2,299,169	2,281,030	2,316,488	2,345,648	2,352,142	2,318,519	2,311,818	2,303,890	2,314,767	2,291,474	2,307,000
Employment	2,124,976	2,116,623	2,152,248	2,146,923	2,156,016	2,159,507	2,170,180	2,128,938	2,132,707	2,123,913	2,143,592	2,125,376	2,140,000
Unemployment	147,161	160,294	147,921	134,107	160,472	186,141	181,962	189,581	179,111	179,977	171,175	166,098	167,000
Rate	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.9	6.9	7.9	7.7	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.2
1979 - Labor Force	2,272,847	2,258,541	2,290,044	2,260,228	2,289,343	2,303,588	2,331,367	2,297,588	2,302,953	2,294,715	2,270,355	2,260,430	2,286,000
Employment	2,151,665	2,136,209	2,190,723	2,173,631	2,207,465	2,203,342	2,237,285	2,192,021	2,198,365	2,193,341	2,159,905	2,140,047	2,182,000
Unemployment	121,182	122,332	99,321	86,597	81,878	100,246	94,082	105,567	104,588	101,374	110,450	120,383	104,000
Rate	5.3	5.4	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.5
1978 - Labor Force	2,218,145	2,221,731	2,232,667	2,215,639	2,251,849	2,298,662	2,290,294	2,247,284	2,268,445	2,265,627	2,252,823	2,260,834	2,252,000
Employment	2,071,790	2,066,849	2,098,643	2,108,527	2,159,539	2,186,264	2,170,298	2,135,984	2,154,997	2,180,485	2,165,763	2,168,862	2,139,000
Unemployment	146,355	154,882	134,024	107,112	92,310	112,398	119,996	111,300	113,448	85,142	87,060	91,972	113,000
Rate	6.6	7.0	6.0	4.8	4.1	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.0	3.8	3.9	4.1	5.0

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nondirect-use States with a new method beginning with estimates for January 1989. Since assuming responsibility for estimating local area statistics in 1973, BLS has maintained an active research effort to improve the methodological basis of State and area labor force estimates. Research work in recent years has focused on a complete redesign of the estimating methodology in the nondirect-use States based on rigorous statistical techniques that do not require ad hoc adjustments.

The new method for the 39 States and the District of Columbia uses variable coefficient regression models developed by BLS and tested by the cooperating State employment security agencies. These dynamic time series regression models are able to use CPS, CES, and UI data in a more accurate and reliable manner. Over 10 years of data from these sources have been collected to build regression models that are resistant to large random sample errors in the CPS and are flexible enough to reflect the individual features of each State's economy. The models for each State were developed using rules common to all and recognized statistical criteria. While based on past relationships, the models have a built-in self-tuning mechanism that allows them to reflect structural changes in a State's economy as the changes occur. Two estimating equations are used for each State, one for employment and one for the unemployment rate.

The employment model uses the CES estimate of nonfarm wage and salary jobs and data from the CPS on employed persons not included in the CES survey. The later includes agricultural workers, and self-employed, unpaid family, and private household workers. In some States, seasonal variables are used to reflect CES/CPS differences such as the treatment of persons on unpaid absences.

The unemployment rate model uses data on UI claimants who have no earnings from employment to represent most of the experienced unemployed. An employment-to-population ratio is used to reflect both the business cycle and the experienced unemployed not covered by the UI data. A variable is used to represent unemployed new entrants and reentrants to the labor force. In some States, a seasonal entrant factor is used to show the labor force increase which occurs at the end of the school year.

An important feature of both models is that they automatically adjust to structural change. The models include a mechanism which revises an equation's coefficients when the new CPS data become available each month, if, given the estimate of error in the State CPS data, it is determined that changes in the underlying relationships have occurred.

Once the data are incorporated in the models for the month, the unemployment and labor force estimates are calculated. The unemployment rate is modeled rather than the unemployment level because the rate is usually considered the more meaningful economic measure.

Although the differences between the annual average of the model estimates and the CPS are very small, the model estimates will continue to be benchmarked to the CPS annual averages. However, a new benchmarking method will be used which is consistent with the model-based estimation procedure and preserves the original monthly seasonal pattern of the model estimates.

Summary

Beginning with data for January 1989, BLS plans to use a new estimating methodology to develop monthly labor force estimates for 39 States and the District of Columbia. Known as the variable coefficient model approach, the new method will produce estimates which more accurately represent the month-to-month changes in state employment and unemployment and which better reflect seasonal patterns.

Revised Establishment Data

Each year, the nonagricultural wage and salary employment data are benchmarked, that is, adjusted to conform to comprehensive counts of employment.

Monthly estimates are based on a sample survey of employers. The benchmark revisions utilize comprehensive counts of employment derived from reports submitted by all employers covered by unemployment insurance. Two years of data are revised in each benchmark cycle; 1987 and 1988 data were revised in the recent benchmark process.

Annual average nonagricultural wage and salary data reflecting the latest revisions are shown in the following table. Monthly data for the state as well as data for the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Springfield MSAs are available on request.

ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN MISSOURI

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Change 1982-83	Change 1983-84	Change 1984-85	Change 1985-86	Change 1986-87	Change 1987-88
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,922,400	1,932,200	2,032,700	2,094,700	2,142,600	2,197,800	2,236,600	9,800	100,500	62,000	47,900	55,200	38,800
Manufacturing	406,800	405,400	433,800	430,300	424,700	424,000	429,300	1,400	28,400	3,500	5,600	700	5,300
Durable Goods	225,900	224,900	248,000	245,500	242,300	241,200	245,100	1,000	23,100	2,500	3,200	1,100	3,900
Lumber & Wood Products	8,500	9,200	10,400	10,100	10,100	10,900	11,600	700	1,200	300	0	800	700
Furniture & Fixtures	8,500	9,200	10,600	10,200	10,600	11,600	11,900	700	1,400	400	400	1,000	300
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10,800	11,000	11,300	11,300	11,000	11,100	11,200	200	300	200	100	100	100
Cement, Hydraulic	1,000	1,000	900	1,000	1,100	900	900	0	100	100	0	100	0
Structural Clay Products	2,500	2,300	2,400	2,000	1,800	1,800	2,000	200	100	400	200	0	200
Primary Metal Industries	13,500	12,400	13,700	13,300	12,600	12,600	12,600	1,100	1,300	400	700	0	0
Iron & Steel Foundries	2,200	1,600	2,100	1,900	1,500	1,600	1,900	600	500	200	400	100	300
Nonferrous Foundries	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,100	3,300	3,200	3,200	0	500	100	200	100	0
Fabricated Metal Products	28,100	27,500	28,600	29,100	28,000	28,000	28,600	600	1,100	500	200	900	600
Fabricated Struc. Metal Prods	11,200	10,500	10,800	11,300	11,700	10,700	10,400	700	300	500	400	1,000	300
Machinery Except Electrical	32,800	30,700	32,800	31,700	30,700	30,100	30,700	2,100	2,100	1,100	1,000	600	600
Electrical Electronic Equip.	46,300	45,000	50,500	50,700	47,000	46,100	45,900	1,300	5,500	200	3,700	900	200
Transportation Equipment	58,100	61,600	71,200	70,500	73,200	72,100	72,900	3,500	9,600	700	2,700	1,100	800
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	20,000	23,600	33,000	34,700	35,400	31,600	29,000	3,600	9,400	1,700	700	3,800	2,600
Instruments & Related Prods	12,000	11,600	12,000	11,800	11,300	11,600	12,200	400	400	200	500	300	600
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7,300	6,700	7,100	7,000	7,000	7,100	7,700	600	400	100	0	100	600
Nondurable Goods	180,900	180,500	185,800	184,800	182,400	182,900	184,300	400	5,300	1,000	2,400	500	1,400
Food & Kindred Products	45,500	45,600	44,700	44,600	45,800	46,100	45,600	100	900	100	1,200	300	500
Meat Prods, Prsrvd Fruit Vegs	11,500	11,600	11,400	11,800	12,900	13,600	13,800	100	200	400	1,100	700	200
Dairy Products	6,500	6,400	6,300	6,300	6,100	5,800	5,700	100	100	0	200	300	100
Grain Mill Products	7,700	7,500	7,200	7,200	7,100	7,300	7,500	200	300	0	100	200	200
Bakery Products	5,800	5,600	5,500	5,300	5,500	5,100	4,400	200	100	200	200	400	700
Beverages	9,500	10,000	9,700	9,600	9,700	9,800	9,700	500	300	100	100	100	100
Textile & Apparel	25,500	24,900	26,200	24,500	23,800	23,800	22,900	600	1,300	1,700	700	0	900
Paper & Allied Products	12,300	12,500	13,100	13,200	13,300	13,200	13,100	200	600	100	100	100	100
Paperboard Containers, Boxes	6,200	6,200	6,700	6,500	6,600	6,500	6,700	0	500	100	0	100	200
Printing & Publishing	37,100	37,200	39,900	40,500	40,800	41,100	41,700	100	2,700	600	300	300	600
Commercial Printing	11,500	11,900	12,700	13,200	13,500	13,900	14,200	400	800	500	300	400	300
Chemicals & Allied Products	28,100	27,600	28,600	29,300	28,100	28,300	29,900	500	1,000	700	1,200	200	1,600
Leather & Leatherr Products	20,100	19,900	19,400	18,200	16,700	16,500	16,800	200	500	1,200	1,500	200	300
Footwear Except Rubber	15,200	15,600	15,400	14,600	13,200	13,000	13,100	400	200	800	1,400	200	100
Nonmanufacturing	1,515,600	1,526,700	1,598,900	1,664,400	1,717,900	1,773,800	1,807,300	11,100	72,200	65,500	53,500	55,900	33,500
Mining	7,100	6,300	6,100	6,300	5,900	5,500	5,300	800	200	200	400	400	200
Construction	73,300	74,700	85,700	92,900	98,100	98,700	94,600	1,400	11,000	7,200	5,200	600	4,100
Transportation & Pub. Utilities	133,200	132,700	136,600	139,100	140,100	142,800	146,700	500	3,900	2,500	1,000	2,700	3,900
Railroad Transportation	13,600	13,200	13,600	12,100	10,600	9,800	9,600	400	400	1,500	1,500	800	200
Transportation Exc. Railroads	65,900	66,500	70,000	72,800	74,400	77,300	81,100	700	3,500	2,800	1,600	2,900	3,800
Communications & Utilities	53,900	52,900	52,900	54,200	55,100	55,600	56,000	1,000	0	1,300	900	500	400
Wholesale & Retail Trade	459,800	463,700	488,500	505,700	519,600	539,900	551,200	3,900	24,800	17,200	13,900	20,300	11,300
Wholesale Trade	132,300	127,100	132,200	130,900	131,100	136,000	138,500	5,200	5,100	1,300	200	4,900	2,500
Retail Trade	327,500	336,600	356,300	374,800	388,500	403,900	412,700	9,100	19,700	18,500	13,700	15,400	8,800
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	108,900	111,300	116,200	121,900	129,700	135,500	135,700	2,900	4,400	5,700	7,800	5,800	200
Services	405,100	414,500	444,100	464,500	486,000	507,400	523,700	9,400	29,600	20,400	21,500	21,400	16,300
Government	328,200	323,200	321,800	334,100	338,500	344,000	350,200	5,000	1,400	12,300	4,400	5,500	6,200
Federal Government	67,500	68,300	69,500	71,300	71,600	72,000	71,100	800	1,200	1,800	300	400	900
State & Local Government	260,800	254,900	252,300	262,800	266,900	272,000	279,100	5,900	2,600	10,500	4,100	5,100	7,100

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
BOX 59
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65104

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
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SERVICES
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